

a rapid fall of temperature but it is not a true remission as after the eruption of smallpox. The appearance of the buboes is no longer considered a true critical eruption as has been described by certain authors. The bubo is only a stage of the disease, but when suppuration takes place one knows he has to deal with an attenuated virus capable of producing pus but incapable of making a septicemia. In the same way one may say, in a general way, that all glands which suppurate indicate a favorable termination. The cicatrization of the buboes is made with rapidity, at least when there is grafted upon the plague infection no extraneous complication as phagadema, erysipelas, etc.

The bubonic form of plague is the form which is most subject to complications because it evolves the most slowly. The other forms of plague are so much more grave that they usually kill the patient before the complications have had time to be produced.

One of the most severe complications which may appear in the course of bubonic plague is pneumonia, or rather, secondary plague broncho-pneumonia. This is usually the result of the spread of the plague inflammation by contiguity and consequently is encountered more frequently in the case of cervical or axillary bubo. From the moment that this complication manifests itself the prognosis is much more gloomy, the plague evolving more rapidly without having in the meantime the explosive features of a primary plague pneumonia. If the broncho-pneumonia is not very extensive the patient may recover, but one must consider this complication very grave, producing as it does a mortality of more than eighty per cent, according to Simond.

Plague conjunctivitis is sometimes simple and sometimes complicated with an ulcerative keratitis, with purulent degeneration of the eye. It is due to the presence of pest bacilli upon the surface of the conjunctiva.

The carbuncles may be primary if they precede the appearance of the bubo and are not in this case, as Simond maintained, very violent true primary blisters; at other times they are secondary and do not appear until after the adenitis as complications of pemphigoid eruptions.

(Concluded in September.)

MALCOLM MORRIS KNIGHTED.

Many will remember Malcolm Morris, now Sir Malcolm Morris, who delivered a most interesting course of lectures on Diseases of the Skin under the Lane endowment at Cooper Medical College. His friends will be pleased to know that King Edward on January the first last, dubbed him a Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order. Malcolm Morris is now, therefore, Sir Malcolm Morris, K. C. V. O.

This event is particularly gratifying to men engaged in the specialty of Cutaneous medicine, as it is the first time one of their number has been knighted in England for distinguished medical services. It is true that Erasmus Wilson was also knighted, but his title came, not on account of scientific or medical work, but because of the donation of the Egyptian obelisk which now stands on the Thames embankment. This is obviously a different affair.

In another way this deserved honor points a lesson. Sir Malcolm Morris is not alone an excellent man in his specialty, but he is a clever physician in a general sense, and for a long time was known as the able editor of *The Practitioner*. In addition to this, Sir Malcolm is a man of wide general literary culture. All these abilities congrue to a well balanced judgment, as in no specialty is a knowledge

of the every day working of the body so necessary as in diseases of the skin, and general culture, while not absolutely essential for the cure of disease, is of importance to the medical man in whatever sphere his activities may lead, in developing the human side of him. The most widely respected and beloved physicians have always been those who, to their special knowledge have added an intimate acquaintance with the field of general literature, as for instance, the late Professor Kussmanl, and in the present day, Wm. Osler. We feel, therefore, that King Edward in selecting Sir Malcolm for the high honor he has conferred upon him, has done a graceful and wise act.

D. W. MONTGOMERY.

FUNGUS COCCIDIOIDES—THE CALIFORNIA DISEASE.

Since 1892 some eighteen cases of this disease have been reported and as all but one of them have lived at some time of their lives in the San Joaquin Valley, this has been very appropriately called the California Disease. Dr. Kellogg of Bakersfield, Kern County, California, has seen more of these interesting cases than any other one doctor and at a meeting of the San Joaquin Valley Medical Society held in Tulare recently, he brought one of the victims of this disease before the meeting, giving the history of this case, with such treatment as had been tried, and reviewed such instances of the malady as he knew of. At his request Dr. Ryfkogel presented the findings with the microscope and read a paper on the disease.

Those who have met with cases of this disease feel sure that many suffering therefrom fail to have their sickness properly diagnosed (it is probably called tuberculosis) and on this account desire to call the attention of the profession to its symptomatology. Dr. Ryfkogel's paper was printed in the *State Journal*, June, 1908.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON TUBERCULOSIS.

President Roosevelt has accepted the presidency of the International Congress on Tuberculosis. His letter to Dr. Lawrence F. Flick, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for the Congress, follows:

The White House, Washington, May 12, 1908.

Sir—It is with great pleasure that I accept the presidency of the "International Congress on Tuberculosis" which is to meet in this city on Sept. 21, 1908, and extend its session to Oct. 12, 1908. Official duties, however, may prevent my presiding at the initial meeting of the Congress, in which case I will deputize Secretary Cortelyou.

The importance of the crusade against tuberculosis, in the interest of which this Congress convenes, can not be overestimated when it is realized that tuberculosis costs our country two hundred thousand lives a year, and the entire world a million lives a year, besides constituting a most serious handicap to material progress, prosperity and happiness, and being an enormous expense to society, most often in those walks of life where the burden is least bearable.

Science has demonstrated that this disease can be stamped out, but the rapidity and completeness with which this can be accomplished depend upon the promptness with which the new doctrines about tuberculosis can be inculcated into the minds of the people and engrafted upon our customs, habits and laws. The presence in our midst of representatives of world wide workers in this magnificent cause gives an unusual opportunity for accelerating the educational part of the program.

The modern crusade against tuberculosis brings hope and bright prospects of recovery to hundreds and thousands of victims of the disease, who under old teachings were abandoned to despair. The work of this Congress will bring the results of the latest studies and investigations before the profession at large and place in the hands of our physicians all the newest and most approved methods of treating the disease—a knowledge which will add many years of valuable life to our people and will thereby increase our public wealth and happiness.

The International Congress on Tuberculosis is in the interest of universal peace. By joining in such a warfare against a common foe the peoples of the world are brought closer together and made to better realize the brotherhood of man; for a united interest against a common foe fosters universal friendship. Our country, which is honored this year as the host of other nations in this great gathering of leaders and experts and as the custodian of the magnificent exhibit which will be set up by the entire world, should manifest its appreciation by giving the Congress a setting worthy of the cause, of our guests, and of ourselves. We should endeavor to make it the greatest and the most fruitful Congress which has yet been held, and I assure you of my interest and services to that end.

With expressions of appreciation for the compliment conferred in extending the invitation to become president of the Congress.

Very respectfully,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Dr. Edward L. Trudeau has been elected honorary president of the Congress, and Vice-President Fairbanks, Speaker Cannon and the governors of the states have been asked to serve as vice-presidents. The list of vice-presidents is not complete, but those who have agreed to serve in that capacity include Vice-President Fairbanks, Speaker Cannon, Governors Gillett of California, Buchtel of Colorado, Woodruff of Connecticut, Deneen of Illinois, Hanly of Indiana, Cummins of Iowa, Hoch of Kansas, Willson of Kentucky, Cobb of Maine, Crothers of Maryland, Warner of Michigan, Johnson of Minnesota, Noel of Mississippi, Folk of Missouri, Floyd of New Hampshire, Fort of New Jersey, Hughes of New York, Glenn of North Carolina, Burke of North Dakota, Harris of Ohio, Chamberlain of Oregon, Stuart of Pennsylvania, Ansel of South Carolina, Patterson of Tennessee, Cutler of Utah, Proctor of Vermont, Swanson of Virginia, and Dawson of West Virginia.

The German committee of arrangements for the Congress has a membership of over one hundred and fifty. The list forwarded to the Secretary-General by Dr. Nietner includes some of the highest dignitaries of the empire. Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the president of the committee, is the Imperial Secretary of the Interior and the Vice-President of the Prussian Ministry of State. The vice-presidents are Count von Lerchenfeld, royal Bavarian State Counsellor and Ambassador Plenipotentiary, and Baron von Knesebeck, royal master of ceremonies and Chamberlain to her majesty the Empress; and the treasurer is Ernst von Mendelssohn Bartholdy, a member of the Prussian Diet. Another distinguished member of the committee is Victor, Prince of Hohenlohe and Corvey and Grand Duke of Rati-bor. Drs. von Leyden, B. Frankel, Orth, Baginsky, and Nietner constitute the central commission, and others named on the list include Dr. Robert Koch, Dr. Emil von Behring, Dr. A. Frankel, Dr. Richard Neisser, Dr. Lydia Rabinowitsch-Kempner, Dr. G. Pannwitz, Dr. Schottelius, Dr. Abb, secretary of the Civil Cabinet of the Emperor at Berlin; Dr. Bumm, president of the Imperial Board of Health, and Dr. Schjerning, general chief of the Army Sanitary Corps and of the Medical Division of the War Department.

A committee of sixty-four members has been appointed to arrange for the part Belgium will take in the Congress and in the exhibition to be held in connection with it. M. Beco, the Governor of Brabant, is honorary president and Dr. Dewez, President of the Belgian Anti-Tuberculosis League is president of this committee. Other members of the committee are M. Velghe, Director-General of the Ministry of Agriculture; Dr. Van Ryn, Secretary General of the Belgian Anti-Tuberculosis League; Dr. Bordet, director of the Pasteur Institute at Brussels; M. R. Waracque, Dr. Cousot and Dr. Descamps, all of whom are members of the Chamber of Representatives; Dr. Devaux, Inspector General of the Department of Health and Hygiene; Dr. Courtoy, president of the Provincial Medical Commission of Namur; Dr. Dethier, director of the Anti-Tuberculosis Dispensary at Namur, and Dr. Wouters, director of the dispensary at Louvain.

FIFTH PAN-AMERICAN MEDICAL CONGRESS

The Fifth Pan-American Medical Congress will be held this year in Guatemala from August 5 to August 10. A large attendance is expected. The following are the officers of the Congress:

President—Dr. Charles A. L. Reed.

Vice-President—Dr. A. Van Der Veer.

General Secretary—Dr. Ramon Guiteras, 75 W. Fifty-fifth street, New York.

Secretaries of sections:

sections:

General Medicine—Dr. Judson Daland, Philadelphia.

General Surgery—Dr. Emmet Rixford, San Francisco.

Hygiene, Demography and Epidemiology.—Dr. T. Darlington, New York.

Nervous and Mental Diseases—Dr. Charles Hughes, St. Louis.

Dermatology and Syphilography—Dr. Harry E. Alderson, San Francisco.

Tropical Medicine—Dr. John Swan, Philadelphia.

Military Sanitation—Dr. L. L. Seaman, New York.

Ophthalmology—Dr. H. Bert. Ellis, Los Angeles.

Nose, Throat and Ear—Dr. W. S. Bryant, New York.

Pathology and Bacteriology—Dr. Walter Chase, Boston.

Gynaecology, Abdominal Surgery and Obstetrics—Dr. H. P. Newman, Chicago.

Children's Diseases—Dr. C. G. Kerley, New York.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

At the University of California Hospital, April 6, 1908.

Meeting called to order at 8:30 p. m., Dr. Harold P. Hill presiding.

Cases shown from the various services in the hospital.

Dr. Herbert Moffit presented:

1. Case of Addison's disease.
2. Case of chronic hydrocephalus, with draining of cerebro-spinal fluid through nose.
3. Case of myoclonia multiplex.

Dr. T. W. Huntington exhibited a case of popliteal aneurism due to trauma and reviewed the various available operative measures.

Dr. D. W. Montgomery read a paper on "The Itch."

Meeting at U. C. Medical Dept. Hospital, June 15, 1908.

Meeting called to order at 8:45 p. m., Dr. Harold P. Hill presiding.

Cases shown in the various services of the hospital.

Dr. Spaulding showed two cases of inanition and